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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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REVIEWS

Römische Charakterköpfe: Ein Weltbild in Biographien. By Theodor Birt; pp. iii, 359. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1936. 5M.

This book, first published in 1913, was revised in 1916, 1922, and 1926, and had reached a ninth edition before the author's death in 1933; the copy that came to the reviewer's hands was marked as belonging to the 32-34th thousand. Such popularity is well deserved, for the series of biographical sketches which it presents is the fruit of ripe scholarship, broad sympathies, and genial humor; and not only Max Lenz, to whom it was dedicated in memory of the 'Marburg years 1878-1888,' but many hundreds of younger scholars, must have found pleasure and profit in reading it.

The author explains his purpose in the foreword: to present a series of portraits of Rome's famous men, which shall at the same time outline the course of Roman history, showing how individuals embody the spirit of their times, and tracing certain lines of development in the character of the Roman people and their leaders. The Introduction begins with a sketch of the primitive Roman, and the last chapter closes with a glimpse of the downfall of Rome and the carrying on of her tradition by Russian Czars in the East and Germanic civilization in the West, so that the reader who lays down the finished book has indeed had the 'world-picture in biographies' which the sub-title promises him.

The biographies begin with the close of the First Punic War, since, as Birt notes, it is at that period, with the impact upon Rome of Greek literature, Greek art, and Greek thought, that real historical individuals emerge. The studies are fourteen in number: the Elder Scipio, Cato the Censor, the Gracchi, Sulla, Lucullus, Pompey, Caesar, Mark Antony, Octavian, Claudius, Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius. In each section, the name given in the heading serves as a center around which the events and the great

personalities of the period are grouped. So the chapter on Scipio contains a sketch of Hannibal and an estimate of the Carthaginian civilization and the Carthaginian army as compared with the Roman; and the chapter on Claudius includes brief sketches of Tiberius and Caligula and an account of the beginning of Nero's reign. The book is attractive to the eye: besides the head of Augustus from the Boston Museum which forms the frontispiece, there are sixteen other portrait heads from statuary and a number of illustrations from coins; and the title-pages of the different chapters bear line-drawings appropriate to the content—an elephant, the Claudian aqueduct, Trajan's column, the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

In every period, the author moves with the familiarity of long and intimate acquaintance. Details from Plutarch or Suetonius or Tacitus, material from the writings of the man in question (Cato's *De Agricultura*, Hadrian's lines to his soul, the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius), monumental and epigraphical evidence, are blended to form a unified picture. There is no attempt at full documentation, but ancient sources are cited on certain points and modern discussions on certain others; and some lengthy footnotes are devoted to the detailed presentation of arguments on questions about which Birt's views had been challenged. The modern world is constantly before his eyes as he writes of the ancient: the battle of Zama is fought in Algiers, the battle of Pharsalus in the Balkans; he sees the voting-place in Rome 'near the Corso'; a discussion of the attitude of the Carthaginians toward enforced military service reminds him of England and America before 1914; and the free entrance which Lucullus provided for his library in Rome suggests a contrast with the Prussian library of today, where every poor student has to pay his fee each semester. And who can forget the charming picture, introduced along with philological and archaeological evidence that the cherry was imported into Germany in the second

century A.D., of the little German boy climbing to the topmost boughs of a cherry tree on a summer's day with grateful memories of Lucullus?

Some especially delightful touches linger in the reader's mind: the Elder Cato, allowing himself to embrace his wife only during a thunder-storm, and therefore rejoicing whenever it thundered; Gaius Gracchus on the rostra, swaying his audience with gesture and tone of voice and every possible appeal to emotion; Augustus, preparing himself with written memoranda for important conversations with Livia; the aged Vespasian returning every summer to his little ancestral farm near Reate. One remembers Sulla, 'the first monarch of Rome'; Tiberius, who lived to the age of seventy-nine ('even Death was afraid of him'); Claudius, 'a fool in purple'; and Trajan, with whom 'Roman history becomes world history'. Pompey is presented as a wise general and a far-seeing statesman, the ideal constitutional monarch—a view which the Copenhagen portrait reproduced in this volume tends to belie. On the other hand, the picture of the seven years of Seneca's 'reign' as continuing the best traditions of the Augustan Age, and of Seneca's philosophy as an increasingly important factor in the reigns of Titus, Trajan, and Marcus Aurelius, has much to recommend it. Marcus Aurelius, the warrior-philosopher, is to Birt the greatest figure of ancient Rome, who gathers together in himself all that is best in classical antiquity; and those who read his sympathetic account of that emperor will be inclined to agree with him.

CORNELIA C. COULTER

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Die römischen Heilthermen von Badenweiler.

By Herman Mylius, with appendices by E. Fabricius and W. Schleiermacher; pp. 154, 38 pls., ill. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1936. (Römisch-germanische Forschungen, Band 12) 20M.

The resort of Badenweiler, on the western edge of the Black Forest, was known in Roman times as it is today for its warm mineral baths. The Roman baths, when they were first excavated in 1784-85, attracted a great deal of attention on account of their good state of preservation and their unusual plan, and ever since that time they have continued to attract attention, but they have not, on the whole, received the scientific treatment of modern archaeology. Their architectural plans have never been thoroughly revised and their architectural history has never been written by later scholars.

Dr. H. Mylius has at last undertaken this task. He was entrusted by the Römisch-germanische Kommission with the making of a new architectural survey of the buildings, and with the writing of their history in detail, and he now presents the results of some forty smaller digs, carried out in the years 1930-33, and his restorations of the various stages that he has discovered in the development of the baths. His researches are supplemented by Professor Fabricius who contributes an historical introduction and publishes detailed accounts of the earlier excavations, and by Dr. Schleiermacher who discusses the few minor objects found in the building.

Dr. Mylius carefully works out the development of the baths. He rightly limits the period of their use from the time of Vespasian to that of Alexander Severus, a period of some hundred and fifty years, and he establishes by minute observation six periods in the history of the building. The first period, of course, is the time of the original building. The plans which have hitherto been unknown are as restored by Dr. Mylius of the highest interest. They include a main building and an adjoining building to the North which, though they were separated only by a small space, were not connected by doors. The main building had four parallel, vaulted halls, all oriented North-South. The two inner halls were alike. Each of them contained a large basin for bathing in the center, and three niches supposed to be for showers at each end, and a small niche for an individual bath in the central wall between the two halls. The two outer walls were also alike. Each of them, presumably serving as an *apodyterium*, had an apse at each end, and in each side-wall two semi-circular and two rectangular niches, intended for clothes-closets and foot baths. The North building, which, according to Dr. Mylius served as a pump-room in this period, was composed of a large hall with an apse, perhaps for a cult statue and a portico. His second period shows the addition of porticoes at each end of the main building and his third period the changing of these porticoes into rooms. His fourth period is of greater importance, for it shows almost a complete renovation of both buildings. The main building had its walls strengthened (on account of a catastrophe, it is supposed) by the filling in of most of the niches, and the outer walls were provided with flat ceilings and basins in the floors. The North building was cut up into several small rooms, the main hall into three, a central room, which had the apse, for a chapel, and two lateral rooms for bath rooms which were made accessible to the main building by stair-

cases and doors cut into the walls between the two buildings. His fifth period shows mostly a remodelling of the existing buildings for greater comfort. Furnaces and hypocausts were installed in the North building, and its central hall, which had been a chapel, was made into a service room where the kettles were kept for the dispensing of hot, warm and cold water. (Cf. Vitruvius, 5.10.1). The two lateral rooms, whose floors had been raised to the level of the main building by the installation of the hypocausts, became sudatories. This sixth and last period shows the addition of two circular rooms for basins immediately outside the lateral rooms of the North building. He suggests plausibly that the basins were for cold water, so that, according to the practice of Laconic bathing, the bathers could pass at once from the sudatories into a cold bath. Such is Dr. Mylius' architectural history of the building.

We notice two interesting trends in this development. One, toward a less artistic but more practical use of the available space, conditioned by the necessity of accommodating a larger number of patrons, designed for the special needs of a thermal bath, which could be used only in summer because of the relatively low temperature of the springs (70° F.), toward the standard type of the heated Roman baths.

There are three possible approaches to the study of the Roman baths: the architectural, the historical, and the medical. Dr. Mylius and his collaborators have made use of only two—the architectural and the historical, and one feels the lack of the other in a work so comprehensive as this. There is little fault to find in the architectural documentation except that it would be desirable to have a general plan which would show the relation of the Roman baths and the modern Markgrafenbad to the springs. The interpretation and the restoration are not always so convincing. For Dr. Mylius approaches his task with the preconception that the building must have been symmetrical and must have conformed to Moessel's doctrine of the geometrical proportion of the circle and the hexagon. And so, we cannot quite free ourselves from the impression that the positive evidence of the remains has sometimes been forced into the service of this theory, and that the negative evidence has sometimes been pushed aside. Nor have the historical conclusions of Dr. Mylius and his collaborators been carried to their full extent. The archaeological material of the entire district should have been reviewed in the light of Dr. Mylius' new discoveries. The 'gnostic' amulet, for instance, which Dr. Schleiermacher mentions in his discussion of the material found in the bath, may

well be an object of some importance. It would seem to indicate that the patrons of the bath belonged to the lower social levels and were of the Celtic race, survivors of the earlier German invasion and the subsequent Roman conquest. That the medical approach has been neglected is regrettable. In a work of so much collaboration, a medical authority might well have been called in to build up on the basis of literary sources and archaeological material the medical history of the Roman bathing at Badenweiler. Much could probably be learned from the modern uses of the springs. The springs (which contain lithium and are radioactive) are now being used against gout, rheumatism, neurosis and heart diseases. Did the Romans use them for the same purpose? Would the Roman procedure of bathing, which is very different from ours, produce like results? Would the Roman procedure suggest an attempt to cure other diseases? It seems that it would be worth while to investigate these questions now that the Roman baths of Badenweiler are happily restored and the ancient springs of Badenweiler still flowing.

GEORGE M. A. HANFMANN

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Annales Institutorum quae Provehendis Humanioribus Disciplinis Artibusque Colendis a Variis in Urbe Erecta Sunt Nationibus (Adiciuntur Antiquorem Graeciam Illustrantia Instituta). Prepared by a Committee. Volume VII; pp. ix, 300. Rome: Biblioteca d'Arte Editrice, 1936. 150L.

The present volume, which covers the years 1934 and 1935, was prepared under the direction of a committee consisting of Eugénie Strong, Govert Hoogewerff, Vincenzo Golzio, and Mario Recchi. It therefore provides a valuable and authentic source of information about the activities and scope of the numerous colleges, academies, and institutes for the study of the classics and Fine Arts which are located in Rome. There is also an alphabetical list of institutions of a similar nature in Greece and in other parts of Italy (77-88).

A critical review of a book such as this is naturally impossible; a list of the contents, however, will show its value.

Part One lists the institutions alphabetically by countries giving the location, officers, size and type of library, library hours, and regular publications (5-28). There are forty-nine such institutions in Rome, of which nineteen are Italian, eight are under the Vatican State, and twenty-two represent sixteen other countries. There follows a list (69-73) of organizations which are foreign, or international, or international in

scope, which have their headquarters in Rome; there are thirteen of them.

Part Two gives a complete account of all the activities of each institution for the academic year, including lectures, courses offered, publications of books and monographs, and archaeological work.

Part Three contains notes on the work and publications of the Department of Antiquities and Beaux Arts of Rome (233-4); a list of works on archaeology published by the Austrian Government or by Austrian institutions, or with their collaboration (235-240), the fifth of a series of such national lists; the first of a series of bibliographies of works by foreigners who visited Italy in the 19th century. The present bibliography, by Sergio Samek, deals with Frenchmen or those whose language is French (241-260); it is the third of a series of essays on a general bibliography of modern works on the antiquities of early Christianity and of the Middle Ages, by Carlo Cecchelli (261-300).

JOHN FLAGG GUMMERE

William Penn Charter School

Pindari Carmina cum Fragmentis. Recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit C. M. Bowra; pp. xii, 286. New York: Oxford University Press, 1935. \$3.00

Students of Greek poetry now have a Greek text of the Odes and Fragments of Pindar in the Oxford Classical Texts Series. This task of editorship was entrusted to the scholarly care of Mr. C. M. Bowra.

The MSS of Pindar are very numerous, some 142 in number, I believe. These have been divided by Schroeder into two classes: 1. the Ambrosian (A C M N O V) and 2. the Vatican (B D E G I P Q U). According to Alexander Turyn N and O have little authority and Mr. Bowra agrees, although the latter scholar has a higher opinion of C's readings than does Turyn.

Mr. Bowra has chosen seven MSS (A B C D E G V) as the best and has collated these as the basis of his text. Where all the MSS agree there is the truth; where they are at variance the editor chooses that reading which he thinks is most in harmony with sense, meter, scholia, and grammatical usage. He has not depended entirely, however, on the approved seven, above designated, but has admitted readings from other MSS, including those originating with Byzantine scholars, particularly Thomas Magister, Moschopulus, and Triclinius and has also used, as far as he could and especially in connection with the fragments, the Oxyrhynchus Papyri.

It is gratifying to discover that Mr. Bowra has been conservative in his treatment of the text. He has indulged in few conjectures of his own. There are full critical notes at the bottom of each page. I have carefully compared Mr. Bowra's pages with the admirable text of Gildersleeve's edition for the First Pythian and Second Olympian Odes. For the former Ode the two editions are almost identical, except that in line 77 Mr. Bowra accepts a weak conjecture of Wilamowitz for the better reading of the MSS.

In the Second Olympian I prefer Gildersleeve's text to Mr. Bowra's in the few cases where there is a divergence in readings; this is particularly true in line 52 where Mr. Bowra adopts an inferior reading from the Scholia.

The volume gives ample evidence of care and scholarship.

LA RUE VAN HOOK

Columbia University

Cassiodori Senatoris Institutiones. Edited from the Manuscripts by R. A. B. Mynors; pp. lvi, 193. New York: Oxford University Press, 1937. \$4.50

When shortly before 540 and the defeat of Witigis by Belisarius Cassiodorus Senator, exercising that gift for opportune retirement which distinguishes him among politicians, withdrew from the service of the Gothic king to his ancestral estates at Scyllacium and founded there his cloister Vivarium, the whole western world was the gainer. His was not, indeed, the first such institution; the foundation of Benedict at Monte Cassino was earlier. But Benedict had retired from the world *despectis litterarum studiis*, and the famous rule of the order he established was designed rather for work and prayer than for the learning which later conferred such distinction on the Benedictines. Cassiodorus, on the other hand, was himself a scholar, perhaps the last scholar of classical antiquity, and it was his influence, in large part exerted through the *Institutiones*, which turned Western monasticism to the eastern tradition of learning and literature. He had originally planned, he tells us, to establish at Rome a Christian university on the model of those at Alexandria and Nisibis, and when the Gothic war prevented this undertaking, he put his plan into operation among his own monks at Vivarium. For them he collected a library and exhorted them to study and the copying of MSS. *Tot enim vulnera Satanas accipit, quot antiquarius Domini verba describit* (Inst. 1.30.1). For their instruction he composed the *Institutiones*, a short encyclopedia of knowledge

Christian and secular, devoting one book to each.¹ This text, although probably originally not intended for a wider audience, became immediately and widely popular and served not only as a handbook, or rather handbooks since the unity of the work is purely nominal, but as a model and source for other and larger compilations. For convenience as textbooks the two books were circulated separately. Of the more than seventy MSS Mynors has examined for his edition, only four contain both books, and one of these has put them together from different sources. The distribution of the work may be indicated by the fact that our present text depends principally upon B, an eighth century Beneventan MS² perhaps from Monte Cassino; Θ, a lost copy from N.E. France (? See Mynors xxxii) represented by two ninth and one ninth-tenth century manuscripts; Σ, a lost copy from Germany represented by four MSS dating from the ninth to the eleventh centuries; and H, written perhaps in France in the ninth century, then taken to England. It was at Canterbury by 1100. The numerous later books Mynors does not use for the text, believing that 'all are descended from H or a sister-book' (xlvi). They fall into four groups, three of which he suggests are derived from H itself. If this be true their evidence is not necessary, since the reading of the archetype may almost invariably be recovered from the earlier MSS. In particular B is valuable. It was written by a scribe with a highly suggestible ear who wrote generally as he pronounced. O and u, b and v are regularly confused; final consonants are omitted or wrongly added—a characteristic Italian trait; prothetic i appears before impure s (istercore at 14,25—I quote by page and line); we find pretonic syncope (precitaret for praecipitaret), haplogy, in short he runs the gamut of the Vulgar Latin phonology. But these errors permit easy correction, and except for occasional short omissions B offers an excellent text; ironically enough at 7,21 it alone gives the correct

¹ The title is uncertain and the evidence from the MSS inconclusive. Mynors adopts *Institutiones* from *de Orthographia* 144.2 and 145.18 (Keil). See his Introduction liii.

² This is the famous Bamberg MS (HJ iv 15 [Patr. 61]) with the subscription *Codex archetypus ad cuius exemplaria sunt reliqui corrigendi*, which Traube believed to come ultimately from Vivarium.

³ All other manuscripts have *clamabat*. I cannot find an example of the narrative imperfect in the Inst. Skahill (The Syntax of the *Variae* of Cassiodorus, Washington, 1934) asserts (184) that none occurs in the *Variae*.

clamavit³, and may possibly be copied directly from the archetype, although Mynors does not, I judge from his stemma, believe so. Θ and Σ are descended through an intermediate copy as we may see, for example, at 58,23 where they read *perviolenta persuasione* against the *inviolenta* of the other MSS. Of the other MSS H belongs to the ΘΣ tradition with errors of its own, while M is somehow connected with the B tradition, although its history is not clear to me and its text may be mixed. The suggestion (xii) that 'its parent was a copy of B in which Book I had been carefully corrected from another source' is much more likely than the place assigned it in the stemma. U is copied from B after correction and most of its variants are obvious and not very skilful emendations; for example at 74,5 B assimilated *videre faciat* to *fidere faciat* which U corrects to *fide reficiat*.

The archetype thus reconstructed must of course be at least as early as the eighth century and very likely earlier. Mynors does not attempt to place its date nor the style of hand. The letter confusions do not seem to give any conclusive evidence, nor, at first glance, does stichometry. (The length of the line in B's exemplar may be determined from 67,23). Naturally the text we may expect to derive from a copy so close to the original in time is excellent. There are, of course, some clear cases of error. There is some corruption at the close of Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter x and in the *explicit* of the Praefatio—although the sense here is unmistakable and the variety of possible corrections the only bar to correction. There is also a lacuna at Chapter x between sections 3 and 4, and Chapter xx breaks off after four lines.

Although the tradition of Book I is this far clear, Book II presents a far more complex problem. It exists in three recensions. The original form is preserved by B and its family, Σ, the archetype of three ninth century and two tenth century MSS, and Isidore, who made use of Book II in his *Etymologiae*. The second, a very early, perhaps sixth century, expansion, is represented by one MS of the eighth century, two of the ninth, and one of the fifteenth. The third form, known from thirteen MSS of the ninth and tenth centuries, was used by Rabanus Maurus for his *de Institutione Clericorum* and must on that account be dated before 819. Version III, although the place and date of composition are unknown, is beyond a doubt derived from II, but the relationship of II to I is a perplexing question not yet adequately answered by the excellent recent studies. Mynors constructs a hypothesis that 'Our I represents a finished copy of the book, in

which the mistake about Priscian [Helenus et Priscianus suptiliter *Attico sermone locuti sunt* 94,1] had been corrected, but the reference [found in II but not in I] to [Cassiodorus'] codex *de Grammatica* had not yet been added; whereas the copy on which II is based, although it had (by some chance) that addition, was itself an earlier draft of the book prior to the correction of the mistake.' This theory lacks essential probability, nor do I understand the argument that 'If the *subscriptio* in B comes from Vivarium or its neighbourhood, it may be explained as a reference to the author's habit . . . of retouching his work.' The purpose of the subscription is well enough explained by Cassiodorus (22,2): 'habeat ergo bibliotheca vestra unum ex eis codicem, ad quem recurratis si vos mendositas fortassis offendit.' At any rate the text of Version II as reconstructed from the manuscript material now made available is early and sound; it is of great value in the correction of errors, particularly omissions, in the archetype of I.

In strange contrast to this ancient popularity has been the modern neglect of a work long known to be of cardinal importance for the history of scholarship. This is the first critical edition, and only now are we freed from dependence upon Garet's edition of 1679 reprinted in Migne PL LXX. The improvement is, of course, enormous; not to press an obvious point, I notice over thirty changes (all for the better) from Garet's text in the Praefatio of Book I. The task of editing has been admirably performed. Cassiodorus' style is singular, since he is writing an idiom which, in relation to sixth century speech, is in large part archaic or obsolete. It is, that is to say, essentially a sort of Latin composition, and hyperurbanism (sum dolore permotus ut . . . 3,5) may stand side by side with vulgarism (e.g. multo tempore for diu). He needs first of all an editor of great sobriety of judgment. That he now has. For example the temptation is great to emend *Antiquitatum Iudaicorum* at 55,16 and *elocutionum Latinorum* at 45,7, since neither word can be anything but feminine in Cassiodorus; but both are by position substantival. Emendations are few and necessary. The first, for example, occurs at 25,4⁴. Matters of question are, of course, numerous, but of no great importance. Surely, for example, <In> Epistulis at 37,2 (cf. 38,21) and XVI not

sedecim at 72,8 (quattuordecim BU, XVI H, XIII QD) and so generally. The Introduction is too short. The MS relationship should have been fully developed there and particularly the E group of the later MSS should have been treated more adequately. The position of U could have been proved briefly and citation from it omitted from the apparatus. Partial citation of a MS is confusion and rarely justified. As to the apparatus, is *quondam* B and so on all that can be said of a number of readings? And is *olim* to be understood as a synonym used for variety? *Om. B*² is striking—a neat trick if it is possible—and *karteribus inclinatis* in a critical note surprising.

The addition of good indices adds immeasurably to the book's usefulness, and it was a kind deed to add a full Index Auctorum.

K. M. ABBOTT

Ohio State University

Mythology and the Romantic Tradition in English Poetry. By Douglas Bush; pp. xvi, 647. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937. \$5.00

On a thorough inspective tour of English poetry Professor Bush has not limited his attention to the posies of mythology that begem the landscape. His survey is geological, stratigraphic, even geodetic, where others have been merely botanical. Two tempting volumes now hold its results ready for double duty to students of poetry and students of myth. The second volume is more brilliant and yet less satisfying than its forerunner, *Mythology and the Renaissance Tradition in English Poetry* (University of Minnesota Press, 1932). The real merit of both is their refusal to grow dull. Every statement is characterized by the urbanity which we classicists have learned to expect from Canadian scholars.

A desirable flexibility comes from handling each poet separately, although this brings a clearer view of some poets than others. Those whom it seems best adapted to appraise as users of mythology are Keats, Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, Moody, and the unappraisable William Morris. Others are allotted just the right space, but surely E. A. Robinson deserved attention, and more than a cursory remark was due E. L. Masters, beneath whose Yankee tombstones are buried many borrowings from Greek lore. The inordinately long analysis given to H. D. is justified if it can forever quiet the popular miscon-

⁴ Ecclesiasticus for -cum. The fact that two MSS have it makes it no less a conjecture, but, contrary to the prevailing superstition, no worse a one. Certainly it is to be preferred to Fraenkel's deletion of *potest*.

ception that her work is somehow 'Greek' (unintentionally foisted upon our poor Greek-less critics by T. S. Eliot).

I do not agree that Atalanta in Calydon should be granted 'second place in the list of English classical dramas.' Possibly Troilus and Cressida is ruled out of competition on technical grounds, but the stage effectiveness of the Ulysses of Stephen Phillips and the cogency of the Medea of T. S. Moore entitle these two plays at least to ratings above the drowsy Atalanta. Privately, I think there is enough of Shelley in his version of The Cyclops to warrant classifying it as an English drama and giving it a top notch on any score-card we make of our mythological plays.

Students of ancient literature could be given nothing better about this book than a list of some of its points of greatest appeal to them. Apologists for the classics will read with glee that 'Greek did more than anything else to turn a mixture of magnanimous crusader and eccentric crank into a poet,' for the poet thus metamorphosed was Shelley. Later, in reading about Robert Frost's truly classical 'clear-eyed sanity and craftsmanship,' we wonder whether these virtues are being credited to the poet's 'passion for Latin and Greek' or to his refusal to take English Composition at college.

There is more talk of the tracing of influences than classicists like. When two lines of Marlowe's are presented from which 'the initial hint might have come' to Thomas Hood for his Hero and Leander (surely one of English literature's most remarkably original conceptions), we begin to wonder whether all poets have been equally susceptible to the phrases of their predecessors, and all equally incapable of a wholly new idea. Yet it is from this habit of indefatigable tracing that we get the most brilliant detail in the whole study. Readers have puzzled over Swinburne's error in attributing to Althaea a firebrand-dream like that of Hecuba. Here we learn that it comes from Shakespeare, but from a comic blunder uttered by Falstaff's servant.

Some day let us hope to read not only Professor Bush's treatment of Shakespeare's mythology, but an essay on _____ in English Literature. Twenty names might fill this blank (Prometheus, Medea, Tiresias, for examples), but the most tempting is Heracles, partly because in that paper the critic will develop his hint that Browning was always playing Heracles, especially to the Alcestis of Elizabeth Barrett.

JAMES STINCHCOMB

University of Pittsburgh

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. For system of abbreviation and full names of contributors see CW 30 (1937) 105-106.

Ancient Authors

238 **Antiphanes.** Lange, Stella—*Emendation of Antiphanes, Frag. 52.* For the unmetrical γαλάκτῳ θρέμμονα read γλακτὸν θρέμμονα.

CPh 32 (1937) 159-160 (Heller)

239 **Cicero.** Bill, Clarence P.—*TA KAINA TOU POLEMOU.* Suggests καινά for κενά in ad Att. 5.20.3.

CPh 32 (1937) 160-161 (Heller)

240 **Demosthenes.** Treves, Piero—*Apocrifi demostenici. II. Le lettere di Demostene.* After a consideration of the chronology of Demosthenes' imprisonment and exile (the trial was not earlier than May, 323 B.C. and the exile lasted at most four or five months), and a discussion of his legal and political position at the time, the author examines the contents of the letters and concludes that they were written not by Demosthenes but by admirers who had been inspired with the political ideals of the orator. The letters were composed in the late 4th or early 3rd century. *III. La prima orazione contro Aristogitone.* There are numerous incongruities and contradictions between the personality of Demosthenes and that of the author of the oration. The author is unknown, but was a true orator.

Ath 24 (1936) 233-258 (Duckworth)

241 **Demosthenes.** Treves, Piero—*Epimetron Arpalico-Demostenico.* In an appendix the author takes issue with the position of E. Bikermann (RPh 63 [1937] 52-65—a review of H. Sachsenweger's *De Demosthenis epistulis*). Bikermann had expressed his belief that further analysis would prove the authenticity of Letters I-IV of Demosthenes. Treves discusses the Harpalus affair and states that the reference to Calauria in the second letter is a prophecy *ex eventu*.

Ath 24 (1936) 258-266 (Duckworth)

242 **Juvenal.** Helmbold, W. C.—*Juvenal 1. 155-157.* Proposes for 157: atque latus media sulcum deducet harena.

CPh 32 (1937) 159 (Heller)

243 **Livius Andronicus.** Bickel, Ernst—*Die Skyrier des Euripides und der Achilles des Livius Andronicus.* Alters Andronicus' verse (Nonius p. 365; Mercier 473) to si malás imitábo, tún tu prétium pró noxá dabíis and identifies Deidameia as the speaker. Suggests as also from the Achilles the verse (Festus: p. 181 Mueller; p. 192 Lindsay) haut út quem Chiro in Pelió docuit ocri. Attempts to explain the conjecture malas in the former line, on the basis of his own reconstruction of the *Skyrioi* of Euripides, as the threat of Deidameia to Achilles to kill Neoptolemus if Achilles leaves her. Also considers the possibility of *contaminatio* in the *Achilles*. RhM 86 (1937) 1-22 (Allen)

244 **Livy.** Passerini, Alfredo—*Lo schieramento romano nella battaglia di Callicono.* In his description of the battle-line Livy says (42. 58): sinistro M. Valerius Laevinus sociorum ex Graecis populis equites habebat <et> eiusdem gentis levem armaturam; medium autem aciem cum delectis equitibus extraordinariis tenebat Q. Mucius. This formation is odd; with more than 4500 men in the left wing, only a few hundred equites delecti extraordinarii

were stationed in the center. Moreover, Livy refers (42. 59) to Perseus attacking the Greeks in the center. The solution of the problem is the restoration of the MS reading which should be punctuated as follows: *sinistro M. Valerius Laevinus sociorum ex Graecis populis equites habebat; eiusdem gentis levem armaturam, medium autem aciem cum delectis equitibus extraordinariis tenebat Q. Mucius.*

Ath 24 (1936) 267-271 (Duckworth)

245 ———. Walter, Fritz—*Zur Ueberlieferung des Livius*. Textual discussion of difficult passages. RhM 86 (1937) 94-96 (Allen)

246 **Longus**. Rohde, Georg—*Longus und die Bucolik*. Longus places his story among herdsmen because his whole work breathes the spirit of Hellenistic Bucolic poetry, not only in motivation, etc., but even to the extent of having quotable reminiscences of Theocritus. Also, Longus' writing is in a mystical fashion, full of religious respect for the countryside and the rural gods. RhM 86 (1937) 23-49 (Allen)

247 **Xenophon**. Breuning, P. S.—*De nonnullis codicibus Xenophontis Cyri institutionis*. Codex Vaticanus 129, saec. xi, is a member of family y, although not an ancestor of DF. A detailed article is in preparation. Mn (ser. 3) 4 (1936-1937) 295-298 (Gapp)

Literary History. Criticism

248 **Heuvel**, H.—*De inimicitarum, quae inter Martialem et Statium fuisse dicuntur, indicis*. The rivals reveal exact knowledge of each other's poetry, but do not mention each other by name. Martial was definitely hostile to epic, while Silvae 4.6.8 ff. may disparage Martial. A lengthy study of the passages in which both poets treat the same subjects concludes that Statius frequently improves and corrects Martial. The rivalry was recurrent, but not embittered. Mn (ser. 3) 4 (1936-1937) 299-330 (Gapp)

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

249 **Petersen**, Walter—*The Greek Masculines in Circumflexed -άς*. Ionic hypocoristic short forms of proper names are distinct both semantically and etymologically from Attic bird names and sobriquets, although in the Alexandrian period the two usages were merged, so that the suffix later developed into one of the most common in modern Greek. CPh 32 (1937) 121-130 (Heller)

250 **Youtie**, Herbert C.—*A 'Lost' Parallel for ξυνόμων*. Confirms Winter's suggestion that this form is a vulgar corruption of the prepositional ξύνεντα. CPh 32 (1937) 155-158 (Heller)

History. Social Studies

251 **Casson**, Stanley—*Written and Unwritten Records*. Shows by examples how the evidence of archaeology has corrected, modified, or confirmed the written records of antiquity. Fortnightly 842 N.S. (1937) 165-174 (Pauli)

252 **Downey**, Glanville—*Q. Marcius Rex at Antioch*. Interprets Malalas (p. 225, 11. 4-11, Bonn): 1. Marcius visited Antioch in 67 or 66 as a gesture of support to Philip II, 2. he demanded a price for Rome's friendship, 3. he repaired (not built) the palace and hippodrome with government funds (not his own). CPh 32 (1937) 144-151 (Heller)

253 **Kirsten**, Ernst—*Athenener und Spartaner in der Schlacht bei Plataiai*. An effort to reconstruct

the battle of Plataea (479 B.C.) on the basis of Herodotus' account. RhM 86 (1937) 50-66 (Allen)

254 **Scramuzza**, Vincent—*Publican Societies in Sicily in 73-71 B.C.* There were two societies, i.e., one other besides the known company of Vibius. CPh 32 (1937) 152-155 (Heller)

255 **Seidl**, Erwin—*Juristische Papyruskunde*, 3. Bericht. A survey of recent literature in the field of juristic papyrology, covering material published prior to September 1936. SDHI¹ 3 (1937) 213-229 (Kase)

Art. Archaeology

256 **Albright**, W. F. and N. Glueck—*Archaeological Exploration and Excavation in Palestine, Transjordan, and Syria during 1936*. AJA 41 (1937) 146-153 (Comfort)

257 **Archaeological Institute of America**, Thirty-Eighth General Meeting, 1936. *Summaries of papers*: Actors of Middle Greek Comedy in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Bieber); The Accounts of the Theatre on Delos (Davis); The 'Capaneus' Relief of the Villa Albani (Fraser); Development of Archaic Greek Sculpture (C. A. Robinson); The Ludovisi-Boston Altar Screen (Flickinger); Houses of Troy I (Sperling); Pottery from the 'Basilica' of Troy VI (J. L. Caskey); Epigraphical Survey of the Oriental Institute at Luxor (Seele); Source Material for Archaeological Study at the Walters Art Gallery (Dorothy K. Hill); Progress on the Graphic Reconstruction of the Desiderian Abbey at Monte Cassino (Willard); Synagogue Mosaics of Hammam Lif (Biebel); Technological Analysis of Ceramics, Illustrated by Terra Sigillata (Comfort-Horton-Riesch); Some Peculiarities of Theaters in Gaul (Allen); Gigantomachy (Hannemann); New Discoveries in Early Christian Basilicas (Krautheimer); Prehistoric Epigraphy and Greek Ethnology (Mylonas); 1400 B.C. The Fourteenth Century in the Ancient World (Harland); Space and Time in some Late Roman Works of Art (Lehmann-Hartleben); Potters' Stamps in Samian and Pergamene Wares (Waage); A Statue at Corinth (F. P. Johnson); Late Pleistocene Man in Southern California (Bowden); The Natives of the Amur Region (Lopatin). AJA 41 (1937) 109-117 (Comfort)

258 **Blegen**, Carl W.—*Excavations at Troy, 1936*. Detailed summary of work in several sectors ranging from Troy I to Hellenistic. Confirmatory evidence that Troy VI was destroyed by an earthquake. 31 photographs. AJA 41 (1937) 17-51 (Comfort)

259 **Blegen**, Elizabeth Pierce—*News Items from Athens*. Brief accounts of work at Corinth, Amphipolis (lion), Athens (Agora and Nike Bastion), National Museum (rearrangement and accessions), Plato's Academy (prehistoric and geometric), Eleusis (Roman Villa and Sacred Way), Vari, Perachora, Siphnos, Knossos (post-Minoan). 12 photographs and 2 plates. AJA 41 (1937) 137-145 (Comfort)

260 **Casson**, Stanley—*Note on the Use of the Claw-Chisel*. 'It was in use both in sculpture and in architecture by, at the latest, the second quarter of the sixth century.' 2 photographs. AJA 41 (1937) 107-108 (Comfort)

261 **Daniel**, John Franklin—*Two Late Cypriote III Tombs from Kourion*. The ceramics accompany-

¹ *Studia et Documenta Historiae et Iuris*.

ing three burials are exhaustively analyzed, especially with reference to Mycenaean influences. Conclusions are drawn regarding contacts and Mycenaean settlements in Cyprus. 11 figures and 6 plates.

AJA 41 (1937) 56-85 (Comfort)

262 **Elderkin, G. W.**—*A Christian Stele from Cappadocia*. Suggests a survival of quintuple sepulchral markers from Hittite to Christian times. 1 photograph.

AJA 41 (1937) 97-99 (Comfort)

263 **Hansen, Esther V.**—*The Great Victory Monument of Attalus I*. It is probable that 'the inscriptions on the long side of the monument were arranged in chronological order,' i.e. Fränkel's nos. 24, 23, 22, 27, 28, 25+26.

AJA 41 (1937) 52-55 (Comfort)

264 **Larsen, Sven**—*A Forerunner of Hagia Sophia*. 'Never before have excavations made in Istanbul brought to light more valuable treasures of Byzantine architecture'; columns, capitals, raking cornice and architrave of the second church (404/405) and its dependencies. 8 photographs.

AJA 41 (1937) 1-5 (Comfort)

265 **McEwan, C. W.**—*The Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute*. Three sites near Antioch: Chatal Hüyük ('Syro-Hittite' Iron Age ceramics), Tell Judeideh (14 ceramic periods, neolithic to sixth century A.D.), Tell Tainat (royal Hittite buildings with sculpture). 12 photographs.

AJA 41 (1937) 8-16 (Comfort)

266 **Patroni, G.**—*Brevi osservazioni intorno ai ritratti di Platone*. A criticism of recent studies on the ancient likenesses of Plato, particularly of Boehminger, Platon: Bildnisse und Nachweise. Patroni concludes that Greek portrait sculpture expresses not only character but at times strong personality; it knows how to reproduce traits in which racial types can be distinguished.

Ath 24 (1936) 272-277 (Duckworth)

267 **Rostovtzeff, M.**—*Two Homeric Bowls in the Louvre*. One bowl, the duplicate of another already discussed by Courby, shows a scene in a mill and probably illustrates a scene from a mime. The second, previously illustrated and discussed by Courby, Luce, and others, shows the manufacture and presentation of the brazen club to Hercules, and the Erymanthian boar, which is the 'fifth labor.' A complete reading of the inscription and a discussion of the literary tradition of the representation follows. 5 illustrations.

AJA 41 (1937) 86-96 (Comfort)

268 **Ryberg, Inez Scott**—*The Esquiline Necropolis in the Fifth Century*. The apparent lack of finds datable to the fifth and early fourth centuries in this necropolis and at other sites is explained by supposing that types indistinguishable from their predecessors continued in use through this period. Rome's 'rise to power in the fourth century was in some measure a recovery of the position which she had held at the end of the regal period.'

AJA 41 (1937) 100-106 (Comfort)

269 **Taylor, Francis Henry**—*A Fifth Century Stele in the Worcester Art Museum*. Announcement of the acquisition of a work already well known (second half of the fifth century). 1 photograph.

AJA 41 (1937) 6-7 (Comfort)

Epigraphy. Palaeography. Numismatics

270 **Boyer, Blanche B.**—*A Paris Fragment of Codex Bern 207*. Palaeographical resemblances show

that the first three quaternions of a Paris codex (B. N. Lat. 7520) once formed part of a *Corpus Grammaticorum*, of which most of the remaining sections are contained in the Bern codex.

CPh 32 (1937) 113-120 (Heller)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

271 **Bowra, C. M.**—*The Proem of Parmenides*. Comparison of the fragments with those of other early Greek poets shows that Parmenides used 'certain ideas and images which were familiar to his time', not only to gain the confidence of his readers, but also to reveal himself 'not as a mere logician' but as one who viewed his search for truth 'in a mystical or religious spirit.'

CPh 32 (1937) 97-112 (Heller)

272 **Canter, H. V.**—*Ill Will of the Gods in Greek and Latin poetry*. Collection and classification of some 300 instances of divine displeasure arising from 1. human *hybris* in various forms, 2. human crimes that call for retribution, 3. sheer envy (*pithinos*) of human happiness.

CPh 32 (1937) 131-143 (Heller)

273 **Herrmann, Albert**—*Triton und die hellfarbigen Libyer*. The river Triton and the Tritonis-Sea were originally waters in the Rio de Oro section of the west-African coast. There was the Isle of the Hesperides, the Isle of the Blest. In this district lived the 'white Ethiopians,' of whom one branch observed matriarchy and hence gave rise to the legend of the Amazons. Since we do not know their language, the etymology of 'Triton' is a mystery, but it was at first the name of a river. Thence the name was transferred both to Cyrene and a place in south Tunisia. The origin of the name Triton was lost and thus was forgotten the fact that Poseidon was in the beginning a Libyan god.

RhM 86 (1937) 67-93 (Allen)

274 **Schoo, J.**—*Vulkanische und seismische Aktivität des ägäischen Meeresbeckens im Spiegel der griechischen Mythologie*. The original elements of the myth of Talos are interpreted as referring to Thera (Santorin), whose volcanic activity c. 1550-1500 B.C. coincided with the seismic catastrophe in Crete in the late Minoan Ia period. The bull of Crete is a mythical representation of the earthquake, while Crete itself, the center of the seismic disturbances, is Pasiphaë.

Mn (ser. 3) 4 (1936-1937) 257-294 (Gapp)

CLASSICAL NEWS

Edited by George Depue Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

All items for this column should be sent directly to Professor Hadzsits

Appointments: *American Academy in Rome*, Mason Hammond of Harvard University to Professor in Charge of the School of Classical Studies for next year as successor to Professor Rodney P. Robinson, who will return to the University of Cincinnati at the end of this year; *Columbia University*, Margarete Bieber to be professor of Archaeology; William Abbott Oldfather of the University of Illinois to be visiting professor of Latin in the second semester, 1938; G. A. Hight of Balliol College, Oxford, to be visiting associate in Greek and Latin; *Institute*

for Advanced Study at Princeton, William A. Campbell of Wellesley College to be field archaeologist in charge of the excavation of Antioch for a period of six years; H. T. Wade-Gery of Wadham College to be visiting professor assisting in the publication of the Athenian tribute-quota lists obtained in recent excavations of the Agora in Athens.

Clarence W. Mendell will retire from the deanship of Yale College, a post which he has held since 1926, at the end of the current college year. He will continue, however, as Dunham Professor of the Latin Language and Literature and as Master of Branford College.

Fellowships have been awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to the following:

Charles F. Edson, Jr., American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, to continue the study of geography and epigraphy of ancient Macedonia; Samuel N. Kramer, assistant on the Assyrian Dictionary Staff, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, to make a study of Sumerian culture based on cuneiform tablets; Ernest Levy, visiting professor, University of Washington, to prepare a book on the development of Roman law in the western part of the empire during the decline; the Rev. Dom Anselm Strittmatter, O.S.B., St. Anselm's Priory, Washington, to continue studies in history of Christian life and thought.

The American Academy in Rome has announced the following winners, selected from 15 competitors, in the Rome Prize competition in classical studies:

William T. Avery of East Cleveland, Ohio (Adelbert College, Western Reserve University); Lester C. Houck of Port Huron, Michigan (University of Michigan); Erling C. Olsen of Maplewood, N. J., (Harvard and Princeton). Lucy T. Shoe, who received a special appointment last year, has had her appointment renewed for another year.

The Fifth Congress of Papyrology will be held this year at Oxford, England. The sessions will extend from Monday, August thirtieth to Friday, September third. Subscribers who wish to read papers are asked to communicate with Mr. C. H. Roberts, St. John's College, Oxford, from whom may be obtained a program of the daily sessions and data concerning accommodations available at Oxford.

L'Association des Études Grecques is issuing a fortnightly Bulletin in which the contents of more than 250 classical periodicals are given

in detail. The subscription to these summaries has been reduced from \$4 to \$3 for members of the CAAS. Subscribers are entitled to the *Revue des Études Grecques* at \$2 instead of \$4. Other advantages are the following: any issue of the more obscure periodicals noticed in the *Bulletin des Sommaires* will be sent on loan for four days on payment of postage; many of the more common periodicals may also be obtained on loan; inquiries about any particular author, article or book will be answered promptly and without charge by the staff of the *Bulletin*, which possesses more than 30,000 references for 1936 alone. Persons interested should communicate with Mr. R. Toussaint, 14 rue Paul-Déroulède; Bois-Colombes (Paris N.O.) stating that they are members of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States. A specimen number will be sent on request.

Readers of CW are invited to membership in the Association Guillaume Budé. Members of the Association receive, in addition to various considerations and facilities abroad, a quarterly bulletin, containing extensive news of classical activities in France, as well as articles, summaries of learned periodicals, and lists of recent books. A fundamental purpose of the Association is to bring about a working relationship between all scholars through the well-known learned publications appearing under its patronage, and through its standing committees in Europe and America. Surplus funds are used, however, not to maintain executive or committee enterprises, but to subsidize works of creative scholarship. The membership fee is \$2.00, subject to such fluctuations in foreign exchange as may occur. Remittances should be sent to Prof. F. A. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, American Committee, Association Guillaume Budé, New York University, New York City.

Dr. Alexander Lee Bondurant, Dean Emeritus of the graduate school and professor of the Latin Language at the University of Mississippi, died January 13, 1937, in Mississippi at the age of 71. Dr. Bondurant, a native of Virginia, attended Hampden-Sydney College, where he took his A.B. and A.M. degrees. He served as an instructor in Latin and Greek at Roundrock Institute in Texas and was a graduate student at the Universities of Texas, Virginia and Harvard before coming to the University of Mississippi. He had been a member of the summer faculties of George Peabody College, the Universities of Iowa, Illinois and Virginia. His works include *A Short Latin Grammar* and *Ancient Athletics*.

The present year has seen the passing of a number of distinguished classical scholars in this country. Not already noted in CW are Frederic S. Dunn of the University of Oregon, George Howe of North Carolina University, E. T. Merrill, emeritus professor of the University of Chicago, Milman Parry of Harvard University, Robert S. Radford of Kenyon College, Glanville Terrell, emeritus professor of the University of Kentucky, Joshua Whatmough of Harvard University.

Time is not sufficient to include in the current volume of CW an appropriate account of the life and work of these men. Readers of the TAPA have known of their work from year to year. Professor Dunn will be remembered for his pioneering efforts in Oregon. Professor Howe's book, prepared in collaboration with Professor Harrer, on Roman Literature in Translation, will long be valuable. Professor Merrill is well known for his Catullan studies. A special appreciation of Professor Parry appeared in CJ (February 1937). Professor Radford devoted his life to Ovidian studies. Professor Whatmough's reputation rests on two great works, the Prae-Italic Dialects of Italy and the Foundations of Roman Italy. From Europe we receive notice of the deaths of Otto Immisch, A. E. Housman, W. M. Lindsay, and Adolf Deissmann.

It is our duty to train younger men to follow in the footsteps of such illustrious predecessors and to do so adequately is the finest tribute we can pay to the memory of the dead.

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Some of the letters which are addressed to the Editor but are really directed at the readers of CW. The limited space available forbids publication of all of them and even necessitates some abridgment of those presented. The views expressed are, of course, not necessarily those of the Editor.

An Objection

At the end of his review of our *Tacitus* CW 30 (1936-1937) 145, 146 Professor Gudeman objects to our statement on page 430 that 'Tacitus makes no other mention of the deification of Poppaea,' and he cites Annals XVI.21 as an additional reference. Here the reviewer has overlooked the fact that this is precisely the passage to which our note refers.

H. J. Leon
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Encouragement

(From a librarian) . . . Is it possible that through some error in addressing our lost copies are being sent to another department? Sorry to trouble you so much, but our professors use them.

Propaganda Needed

Within the last few years there has been much work on curricula by teachers of courses in education. Their purpose is avowedly that of arranging such standards as may meet the needs of the average child from the average home. That this is necessary no one denies; yet if those of the so-called 'old order' do not help make curricula and see that capable young people have a chance to receive reasonably good training in the arts, no one else will. Let those students who cannot or will not do good academic work receive as much direction as possible, but let them not go from our schools with the same kind of diploma as those who have good mental ability and apply themselves in a real sense. The differentiation needs to be marked—from even the lowest grades through technical school or college.

No group is so well equipped to lead in this movement as the classicists. If they allow the curricula to be made without actually assisting in the task and without informing the public as to the problems involved they will certainly not have been true to their beliefs and standards. To see that articles reach magazines and newspapers which are widely read by mothers and fathers and to be diligent in formulating the curricula themselves are certainly tasks facing each loyal American classicist. The trend not only of educational and social but also of national development depends upon immediate and effective action.

Ruth E. Thomas
State Teacher's College
Johnson City, Tenn.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

Ancient Authors

Juvenal. Gauger, Fritz—Zeitschilderung und Topik bei Juvenal; pp. 104. Bottrop. i. W.: Postberg, 1936. (Dissertation)

New Testament. Fridrichsen, Anton—Coniectanea neotestamentica, 2; pp. 48. Leipzig: Lorentz, 1936. (Arbeiten u. Mitteilungen aus d. Neutestamentl. Seminar zu Uppsala, 4) 2M.

Plato. Solovyev, Vladimir—Plato, translated from the Russian by R. Gill, with a note on Solovyev by J. Lavrin; pp. 83. London: Nott, 1937. 2s.6d.

Literary History. Criticism

Böhme, Robert—Das Prooimion: Eine Form sakraler Dichtg. d. Griechen; pp. 88. Bühl: Konkordia, 1937. (Bausteine zur Volkskunde u. Religionswissenschaft, H. 15) (Dissertation) 4M.

Steinkopf, Gerhard—Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Ruhmes bei den Griechen; pp. 101. Würzburg: Triltsch, 1937. (Dissertation) 4M.

History. Social Studies

Allen, Bernard, M.—Augustus Caesar; pp. 261. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$3.00

Bratianu, G. J.—Privileges et franchises municipales dans l'Empire byzantin; pp. 138, ill., 1 pl. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. 12fr.

Garstang, J.—L'art néolithique à Jéricho; pp. 5, ill., 3 pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1935. (Coll. T. Syria) 15fr.

Montet, P.—Les dernières lignes de la grande inscription de Beni-Hassan; pp. 21, ill., 2 pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1930-1935. 15fr.

Wolf, Walther—Wesen und Wert der Ägyptologie; pp. 46. Hamburg: Augustin, 1937. (Leipziger ägyptologische Studien, H. 8) 3M.

An essay on the nature and value of Egyptology aimed particularly at engaging the interest of young students in the field.

Art. Archaeology

Ackerman, Ph.—L'exposition d'art Iranian à Léningrad; pp. 8, ill. Paris: Geuthner, 1936. (Coll. T. Syria) 6fr.

Art of Ancient Egypt: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Applied Art; ill. New York: Stechert, 1937. \$2.50

Amy, R. and H. Seyrig—Recherches dans la nécropole de Palmyre; pp. 38, ill., 27 pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1936. (Coll. T. Syria, fasc. 3)

Brown, Paul—The Great Wall of Hadrian in Roman Times; pp. 125, ill. London: Heath Cranton, 1936. 3s.6d.

Short, popular description and reconstruction of Hadrian's wall on the basis of recent excavations.

Bucher, P.—Stèles de particuliers à Tanis; pp. 7, ill., 5 pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. (Coll. T. Kémi v) 15fr.

Demangel, R.—Grilles de fenêtres en Égypte et triglyphes grecs; pp. 27, ill., 1 pl. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. (Coll. T. Syria) 20fr.

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